

*Citrus* spp. (Rutaceae.) 40674-676. Three varieties of citron from the Lamo Experiment Station, Lamo, Bataan, presented by Mr. P. J. Wester, Horticulturist. Two varieties remarkable for precocity, one of them, perhaps the smallest citrus in the genus, practically ever bearing, the other highly aromatic and differing strikingly from the citron in its growth.

*Cotoneaster* spp. (Malaceae.) 40730, 40734-737. Seeds of five species of cotoneaster from Kansu, China. 40730, "a tall vigorous species, with rather large leaves and large, dark-violet berries, found on rocky cliffs and ledges, collected at an elevation of 6000 feet." 40734, "a very small bush, crawling between stones and grass, at elevations between 6000 and 11000 feet, of value as a rockery plant." 40735 and 40737, "medium sized shrubs, one with small foliage and black berries, the other resembling *C. pyracantha*, with bright red berries." 40736, "small, with small, orange-colored berries and very small foliage, found on stony mountain sides." (Meyer's introductions and descriptions.)

*Cudrania javanensis* Trecul. (Urticaceae.) 40618. Cuttings from the Bureau of Productive Industry, Formosa, from Mt. Daiton, near Taihoku. "*Kwakwatsu-gayu*, an evergreen shrub of the family Urticaceae, of a vine-like nature, provided with thorns on the stems, and found in the provinces of Satsuma and Osumi. The barren and fertile flowers shoot separately on distinct plants. It bears flowers in summer and reddish yellow sweetish fruits in winter. They are eaten fresh or preserved in sugar. The wood is used for dyeing yellow." (Useful Plants of Japan, no. 213b.)

*Daphne blagayana* Freyer. (Thymelaeaceae.) 40613. Plants from Chester, England. Purchased from Dicksons. "A dwarf, evergreen shrub of spreading habit. Leaves smooth, 1 to 1½ inches long, aggregated in a tuft at the end of the twig. Flowers creamy white, very fragrant, produced in March and April, crowded in a head of 20 to 30 blossoms at the end of the twig and about two inches across, consisting of several umbels, subtended by thin greenish, silky bracts. Fruit pinkish white, rarely seen in cultivation. Native of the mountains of eastern Europe, discovered by Count Blagay in 1837, introduced about 1875. This beautiful and sweet-scented Daphne has perhaps nowhere been so successfully cultivated as in the Glasnevin Botanic Gardens. It is there planted on low mounds composed of stones and loam from a granite district. The secret of